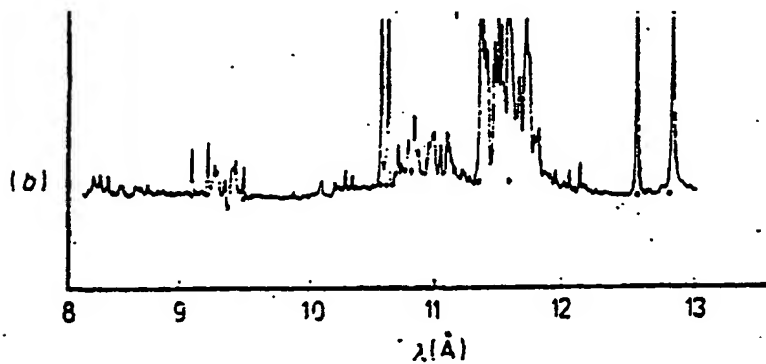


Fig. 1a  
(Prior Art)

*Spectra of Copper (Cu) target irradiated under similar*

*Scale: note  $10 \text{ \AA} = 1 \text{ nm}$*

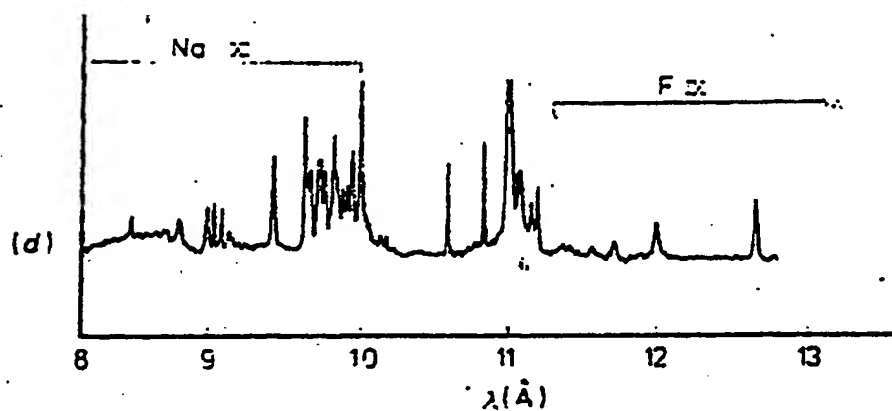


*Taken from T. P. Donalson, et al J. Phys. B 9, 1645, (1976)*

Fig. 1b  
(Prior Art)

*Spectra of Zinc (Zn) target irradiated under similar*

*Scale: note  $10 \text{ \AA} = 1 \text{ nm}$*



*Taken from T. P. Donalson, et al J. Phys. B 9, 1645, (1976)*

Fig. 2 Principal components of embodiment

Fig. 2

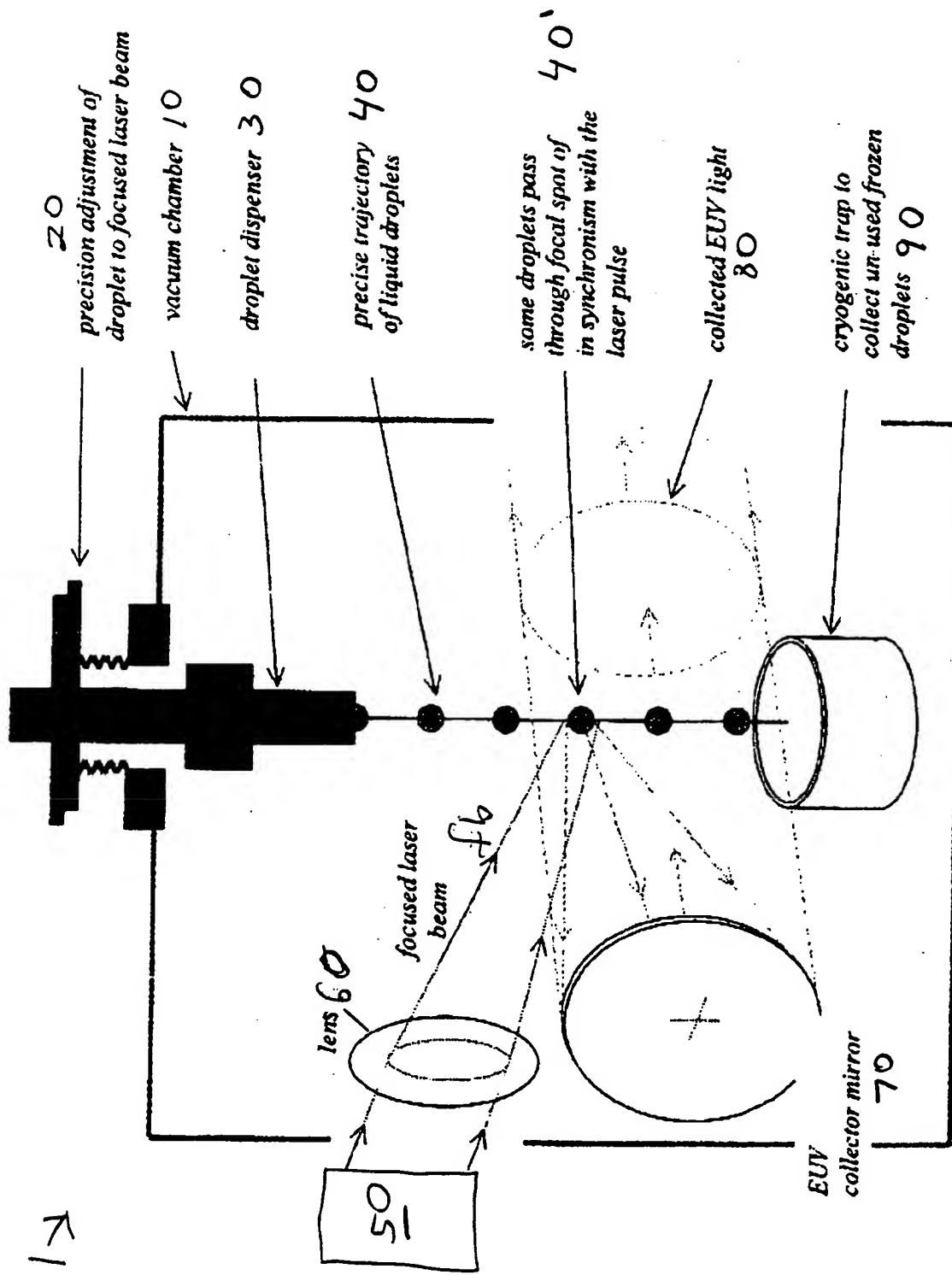


Fig. 3 Possible embodiments of the EUV emission collecting geometry

3a. Coaxial curved collecting mirror

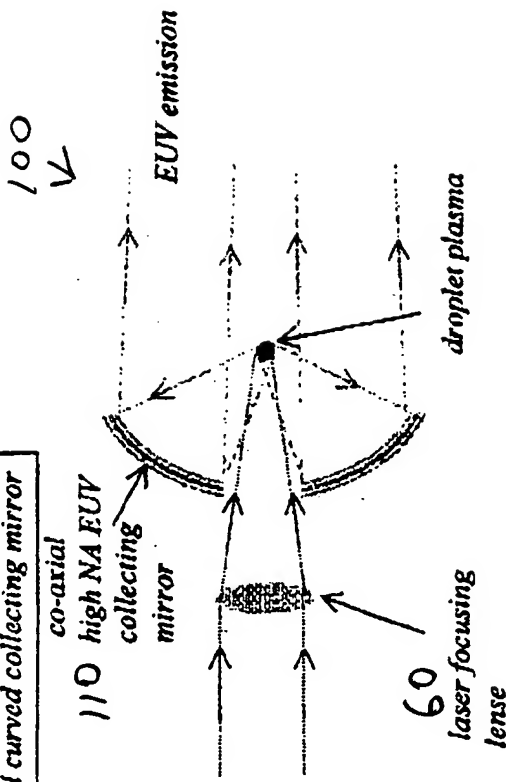


Fig. 3a

3b. Multiple EUV mirrors

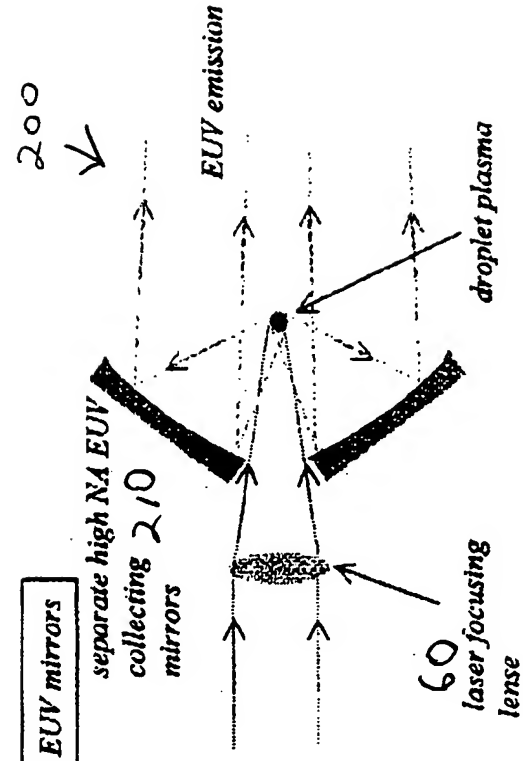


Fig. 3b

~~Fig. 4a~~

Fig. 4a Molecular liquid or mixture of elemental and molecular liquids

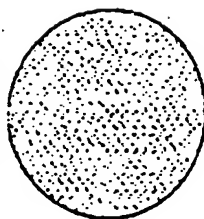


Fig. 4a

Examples:

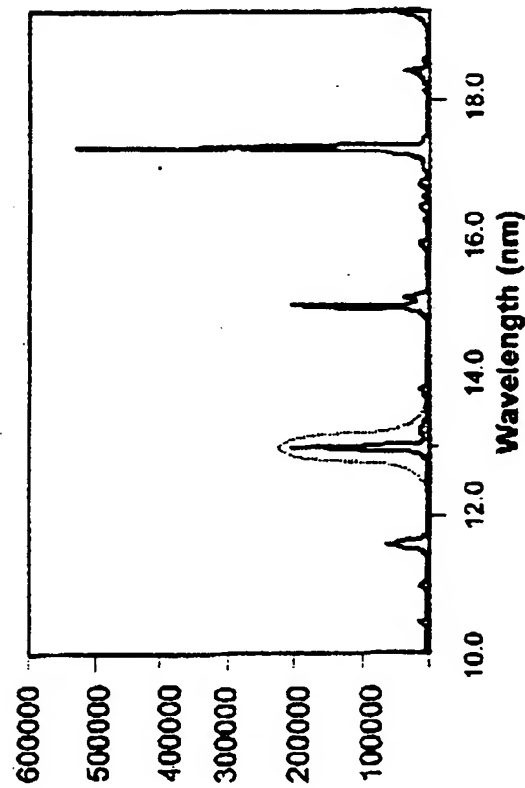
$H_2O$

$MCl:H_2O$  [ $M=Al - Bi$ ] (eg:  $SnCl:H_2O$ ,  $CuCl:H_2O$  etc)  
organo-metallic liquids.

**Fig 5** Comparative EUV spectra in the region of 13 nm for water droplet targets and  $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  liquid droplet targets

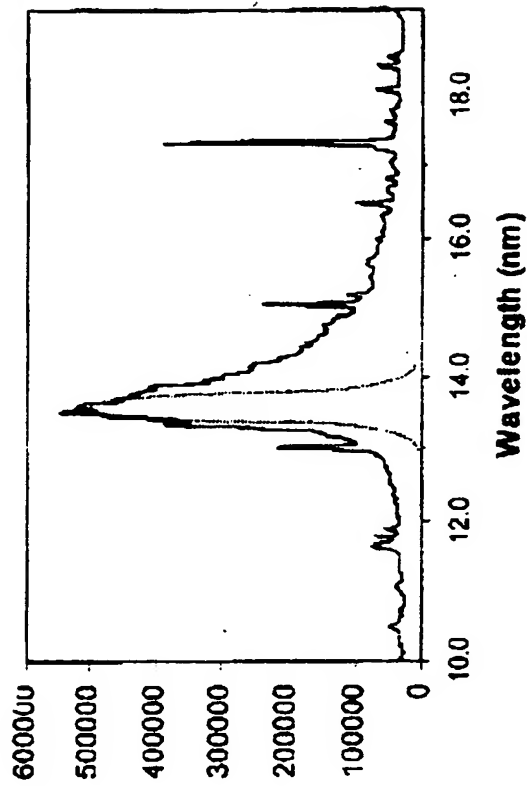
(dotted line illustrates approximate spectral bandpass of a typical high reflection EUV mirror)

**Fig 5a** EUV spectra of water droplet target



**Fig. 5a**

**Fig 5b** EUV spectra of  $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  droplet target (23% solution)



**Fig. 5b**